

## FURNITURE.

THOMPSON BROS.  
THOMPSON BROS.626 KANSAS AVE.  
617-619 QUINCY ST.  
QUINCY ST.MANY NICE PEOPLE  
MANY NICE PEOPLE

Would like to furnish their homes with nice furniture; not the shoddy, ill-finished furniture usually sold by cheap installment dealers, but good, reliable and respectable furniture, but have delayed and frequently been dismayed by the large cash outlay that would be involved in the purchase of high class, reputable furniture. As is well known we have conducted our business on the cash basis and have sold none but superior furniture. Many of our friends have said that they would like to furnish their homes with the kind of furniture we sell if they could buy on the easy payment plan. We have concluded to give the plan a trial. We will therefore make satisfactory arrangements with any honest person wishing to buy that way.

A SNAP  
A SNAP

Is our one dollar, narrow case seat, high back, stout and well braced antique oak dining chair. Yes, it is a fact that just such dining chairs are being sold in this city right at this time for \$1.25 to \$1.50 apiece, and too true is it that most of them are not oak at all, but elm. Which do you prefer, our splendidly braced and well made oak chair at a dollar or somebody else's elm, unbraced, dining chair at the same or a greater price?

YOUNG PEOPLE  
YOUNG PEOPLE

About to start housekeeping will

Make  
A  
Mistake

If they do not make a thorough inspection of our well stocked warehouses before purchasing their furniture. Our furniture is of the grade that it is always the wisest and most economical to buy.

SIDEBOARDS  
SIDEBOARDS

\$13 and \$15.

At these prices we are offering especially good values in all oak, antique finished sideboards, with beveled mirror, paneled sides, lined silver drawers, napkin and large lined drawers, and big closet space for china dishes. Anybody that fails to see big values in these sideboards should call on an eye doctor to cure defective eyesight.

WHY IS IT  
WHY IS IT

Some goods in every merchant's stock move slowly or don't move at all? We have just such goods in many cases better built, stronger, better finished than the quick moving stock.

We can't afford to keep them on account of their good looks, however sincerely attached to them we become by reason of long acquaintance. We must put "a movement onto them." Hence this sacrifice sale. One beautifully figured English oak center table; ought to sell for \$12; now \$8.

One finely finished table, worth \$5, sells for \$3.

One handsome figured Table, sold at \$12, now \$5.

One solid cherry library Table, cheap at \$14, will sell for \$9.50.

One richly finished, golden colored curly birch, oval top, sold at \$10. We name the price \$10. Those 90 cent lamp or bed room stands might be the table you are in need of. If these prices on fine center tables are not genuine bargains, we never quote buncombe prices—we would like some gigantic intellect to accurately define the meaning of a bargain.

FIFTEEN  
FIFTEEN

Different styles of Extension Tables. We may be mistaken, but think that more patterns than any two furniture stores in this city can show; at all events, it's enough pattern for any reasonable person to secure a table that will suit him. The prices are as various as the styles—\$4.50, \$7, \$8, up to \$50 each.

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## WILSON EXPLAINS.

He Says His London Banquet Speech Was All Right.

Asserts That Gov. McKinley Isn't Quoting Him Correctly.

## TO HAVE IT PRINTED.

Will Spread It Broadcast Over His District.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—The Baltimore Sun correspondent boarded the New York as she came up from quarantine and carried to Mr. Wilson the first home news he had received in some time. His attention was called to the Sun's report of the speeches of Major McKinley, commenting on the London speech and the chamber of commerce dinner. He read this tentatively and putting down the paper remarked: "The best answer to all this is the speech I delivered and which Major McKinley is criticizing. If Major McKinley is rightly reported he has simply garbled my speech by using the first half of a sentence to twist it in one way and omitting the last half which could not be used. I knew full well that whatever I might say on such an occasion would be thus garbled and falsely presented to the American people, by protection speakers and papers, and so I did what I seldom do, or have time to do, dictate and gave Reuters Press a full and accurate copy of my remarks in advance. My speech was fairly well reported in the London Times and called for the long editorial in that paper the next day, from which Major McKinley and his followers may take all the comfort they can draw. I mean, now that it has been so garbled, to publish the speech in full and spread it over my district. It is just what I have been saying, and just what I shall to my people. I went abroad at my doctor's suggestion to shake off my unspeakable fatigue so as to take part as much as possible in the campaign. In England I visited friends at Oxford and Cambridge. Everybody being in London phrase, out of town I saw few public men.

"The dinner tendered me was, I felt, too great an honor to my country and myself to decline, coming as it did from the great commercial chambers of the world, and I accepted, feeling that I could not show my appreciation of it better than speaking as an American citizen and exactly as I speak here at home. In this I was not deceived; my speech was received by the whole audience with spirit in which it was met and while many, perhaps most of them, may have disagreed with me, I found more than one long-haired Englishman who agreed that our reduced tariff would make us a great competitor in the world's market, and would eventually regain for us our share of the carrying trade of the world."

In London Mr. Wilson paid not the slightest attention to politics and saw few public men except at the chamber of commerce dinner. The English public men so far seem to know but little of the new tariff, and he heard not many expressions of opinion on the subject. But as a general rule the English people welcome anything that will promote trade.

Mr. Isador Straus here interposed and declared that Mr. Wilson, with characteristic modesty, had tried hard to conceal himself and keep out of public notice. But the hospitality of the British business men had learned of his presence in London and insisted on being hospitable. The entertainers, Mr. Straus added, are the greatest merchants of the world and the compliment paid Mr. Wilson, as a tribute to his distinguished ability and great reputation as a patriot, is one that few Americans have received in a foreign country.

Mr. Wilson repeated that he was perfectly well aware of the use the Republicans would make of the incident, but to have refused it, he said, would have been ill bred, churlish and cowardly.

"If you should unfortunately be defeated for the house," observed Mr. Straus, "I have no doubt the people of West Virginia will insist on putting you in the senate."

"I much prefer the house," Mr. Wilson replied. "It is a far greater and more attractive field."

Mr. Wilson proposes to begin his canvass at once. The time is too short for him to go all over the large district, but he will do all he can. This work, he says, he enjoys.

## HURTS GUATEMALA.

Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty Injures Its Trade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Minister Irriga of Guatemala has been officially advised by the state department here that the new tariff law terminates the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Guatemala and has transmitted the notification to his government. He has not as yet received any direct answer as to the course Guatemala will pursue.

He says, however, that no protest or other step similar to those taken by Spain, Germany and Brazil is contemplated.

"There will be no discrimination against the United States as a result of the change," said Senator Irriga. "Guatemala will merely re-establish her old duties as against the United States, which will place this country on the same footing with other countries. It is my personal opinion that the reciprocity treaty was very beneficial to both countries."

"Guatemala used immense quantities of barbed wire made here. It is chiefly an agricultural country and the American barbed wire has come to be the only material used in fencing off the farms. It was admitted to Guatemala under the reciprocity treaty, which greatly stimulated its use. Almost all the agricultural implements used in Guatemala were also brought from the United States, as they were made free of duty by the reciprocity treaty. Other classes of manufactured iron goods, such as railroad supplies, machinery, etc., were also brought in large quantities by Guatemala under the reciprocity arrangement."

"On the other hand our country has been able to ship sugar in large quantities to the United States, as that article was admitted free of duty. Now, however, the new sugar duty of 40 per cent advances amounts to an absolute prohibition against all shipments of sugar from Guatemala to the United States."

"This is the more marked from the fact that the United States treaty with Hawaii admits sugar free, so while Guatemala is at the same disadvantage as Cuba and other sugar countries in having American duty of 40 per cent against them, yet it and all the other southern countries are at the disadvantage of having a sugar producing competitor—Hawaii, which has free access to this country."

"But," he added, "it is not for Guatemala or any other southern country to do anything except acquiesce in the new American tariff. It should be borne in mind that it was the United States which inaugurated the reciprocity policy. It took the first steps and invited the southern and Central American republics to enter into closer commercial arrangements. These countries reciprocated the kindly feeling and many of them entered into the arrangements which the United States proposed. The United States was therefore the moving power, and it is not for the southern countries to urge its continuance."

## TEN PEOPLE HURT.

A Bad Wreck Occurs on the Southern Railway near Bristol, Tenn.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Oct. 8.—At a few minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon train No. 1 from New York on the Southern railway jumped the track about three miles south of here. The engine fell across the track and the express and mail cars jumped over it and falling on their sides were soon a prey to the flames which started from the dining car and consumed all the train except the coaches with the exception of the last Pullman, which was cut loose and backed from the train. Ten persons were badly injured, several fatally.

## Dashed to Death From a Balloon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Beatrice von Dresden fell several hundred feet from a balloon at the fair grounds and was instantly killed.

## GIBBONS ON SUFFRAGE.

The Cardinal Declares That Woman's Place Is in the Home.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—The sermon of Cardinal Gibbons at the Cathedral yesterday was addressed particularly to the women. He said in part: "The church declares that woman is the peer and equal of man. Almighty God, in his distribution of gifts, makes no distinction on account of race, previous condition or sex. The proper sphere of woman is in the home and the more influence she gains in public life the more she will lose in private life. While the men are the sovereigns of the country, the women should be and should be made to exert a controlling power. Above all things take care of your homes."

## The Deadly Folding Bed Again.

SEABLA, Mo., Oct. 8.—Mrs. J. R. Parsons, wife of a railroad conductor, met with an accident last night that will prove fatal. She had locked the door to her apartment and was preparing to retire. In attempting to lower her folding bed, the bed clothes caught in the sliding headboard, and her weight caused the bed to topple forward and close. Mrs. Parsons was caught between the bed and badly crushed attention on the street, and only after breaking down the door to her bed chamber was she liberated.

## Cashier Crawford Guilty.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 8.—After being out thirty months the jury in the Crawford embezzlement case returned a verdict of guilty on five counts, three for embezzlement and two for altering the books of the American National bank. The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court. Sentence will be passed today.

## Road Convention Postponed.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 7.—The Missouri road improvement convention announced to be held this month in Columbia has been postponed by Secretary Levi Chubb until next spring.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 114 West Eighth street.

Small in size, great in results: Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for Constipation, best for Sick Headache, best for Sour Stomach. J. K. Jones.

Spark Guards. Kitchell & Marburg.

## EX-GOV. CURTIN DEAD

Pennsylvania's Great War Governor is at Rest.

His Death Was Caused by Old Age.

## EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

He Was a Strong Character During the Rebellion.

BELLEVILLE, Pa., Oct. 8.—Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. His end was peaceful, he having been unconscious during the last twelve hours of his life. All the members of his family were at the bedside when he passed away. Mr. Curtin had been in feeble health for some weeks, but his condition grew serious on Thursday last, and from that time he sank rapidly. Death was caused by old age. The ex-governor was in his 80th year. Andrew Gregg Curtin was born at Belleville, April 22, 1818. His father, Roland Curtin, who came from Ireland, and who built one of the first foundries in Pennsylvania, married the daughter of Andrew Gregg, who had been a United States senator, congressman and secretary of state. Young Curtin began his school life in private institutions in Belleville, and after a term of school at Harrisburg, he ended his academic education at Milton. At the age of 23 years he made a state reputation as an orator in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He was an ardent Whig and in 1844 made a canvass of the state for Henry Clay.

In 1848 he was a presidential elector and his efforts in behalf of General Taylor were everywhere recognized as contributing to his election. In 1852 he was again upon the electoral ticket and in the forefront of the battle for the Whig party.

From 1854 to 1860, when the Republican party was springing into life as a result of the agitation of the slavery question, Mr. Curtin took a leading position in the stirring events which attended the birth of the new party, and in 1860 he was made its candidate for governor. The election of Lincoln depended upon two doubtful states—Pennsylvania and Indiana. Both of them held their state elections in the October preceding the November election and it was essential nationally that these states should declare for the Republican candidate to secure his election.

Simon Cameron, David Wilmot, Andrew Curtin, Colonel McClure and Thaddeus Stevens were in the Pennsylvania delegation and Curtin's efforts helped largely in the nomination of Lincoln. The friendship between the martyred president and the war governor of the Keystone state was of the warmest character from that time. Curtin was elected governor and was re-elected for a second term, serving during the entire war.

The war followed close upon his first inauguration as chief executive of the state. When the first gun of the civil war was fired he sprang to the duty of raising troops for the general government with an energy and devotion which were unequalled by any other state executive.

It was the aspiration of Governor Curtin's friends that he should be made United States senator at the end of his second term, but enemies in the first which had been hostile to him prevented this. This he was a prominent candidate for nomination for vice president with General Grant, but was defeated. Soon after the latter's election Governor Curtin was nominated and confirmed as minister to Russia and spent nearly four years in St. Petersburg. He returned home in 1873 and took part in the liberal Republican movement which nominated Horace Greeley. He was prominently spoken of for the second place on that ticket and was the choice of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Greeley convention for president. His connection with the liberal Republican movement and the fact that his power and influence in the Republican party had been broken during his absence, carried him into the Democratic party. He was chosen by the Democrats to represent the Twentieth Pennsylvania district in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sessions of congress, serving from 1881 to 1887. For many years he was chairman of the foreign affairs committee.

In recent years he had been living in retired life in Belleville, where he was a conspicuous figure, and where his home was pointed out as one of the most interesting features of that locality.

It had been decided at the earnest request of Governor Pattison, to bury Ex-Governor Curtin with a military escort. It will consist of a regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery and is the escort accorded by military etiquette to a commander-in-chief. The whole will be in command of a brigade commander. Ex-Governor Beaver has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, which will be held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

## NO NEW REPUBLIC.

Mexico Does Not Contemplate a Union of

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Minister Romero, of Mexico, says of the recent reports that Mexico contemplated founding a new republic by taking in Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and all the territory down to the isthmus: "Certainly Mexico would never inaugurate such a policy against the wishes of these governments. Possibly it might come about at their request for annexation to Mexico, but it will never be by conquest."

The STATE JOURNAL's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

## Airtight Oak Stoves. Kitchell &amp; Marburg.

Killed Over a Fence.

GALLATIN, Mo., Oct. 8.—Yesterday afternoon Solomon Nelson, who lives near Carlow, shot and killed James Rannels. Nelson was brought to Gallatin and lodged in jail. The trouble was over a lease.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

## DR. M'GYLNN ON THE A. P. A.

Thinks Catholics in a Degree Responsible for the Existence of the Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—Rev. Dr. M'Glynn spoke before 3,500 people in the auditorium here yesterday. His subject was "The A. P. A.; Its Causes and Cure."

Dr. M'Glynn said he believed Catholics themselves were in a degree responsible for the existence of the A. P. A., pointing to the tendency of many Catholic priests, particularly those of foreign birth, to discuss some public questions with religious prejudices, as one of the causes. He denounced the association by declaring it was founded on unpatriotic and dishonorable principles, and called on all Catholics, to pay no attention to the movement.

Towards the close of the address many of the audience left the hall, those remaining being mostly Catholics. When Dr. M'Glynn concluded, Alfred N. Martin, who announced himself as the nation's deputy of the A. P. A. league, ascended the platform and said very excitedly: "Dr. M'Glynn is all wrong. The principles and teachings of the Catholic church are diametrically opposed to every American industry."

The speaker got no further for his voice was drowned by a storm of hisses.

Dr. M'Glynn again took the platform and rebuked the Catholics for hissing, saying it was just such incidents as this which intensified the feeling by the A. P. A.

## FITZSIMMONS TALKS.

He Discusses the Controversy With Corbett in Reference to the Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Fitzsimmons arrived here last night, and talked freely of his controversy with Corbett, who he is to meet in New York on Thursday with reference to the proposed fight. When asked if the date suited him as set by Corbett after July 1, Bob said:

"No; that date does not suit for several reasons. In the first place there are others to be considered besides Mr. Corbett. What about the club? They must have some protection. Not one could or would afford to put up a purse of \$25,000, except at such a time as they see a way in which to make it. The purse has already been offered, but July would be a very late day for New Orleans, and the club could not give such an amount as they would not be able to get in at the gate. It is for them to set the date, and not Corbett, and I will make his arrangements accordingly."

"Just what he may do in this matter I cannot say, but I will not agree to any such indefinite postponement as after the first of July. That may mean at any time, or no time, just as it suits Mr. Brady. Why he has set such a late day I am at loss to know. He certainly is not booked up to then, and could have made it earlier if he desired."

## THE MIKADO'S INTENTIONS

He Will Not Allow Peking to Be Looted When the Japs Capture It.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says the negotiations of the powers with the United States with a view to the joint protection of their subjects in China are said to be much advanced by the Anglo-French agreement on the subject and a general estimate may be expected. The dispatch further says Austria has entrusted the protection of her subjects in China to Germany.

The Japanese government has instructed Field Marshal Yamaga to inform the emperor at Seoul that he will not allow the Japanese army to plunder Peking in case that city is taken. This assurance will probably induce the diplomats to stay in Peking even should the emperor leave the capital. They will, at any rate, attempt to negotiate peace by asking Japan to moderate in her demands.

The emperor's palace in Peking is now guarded by Manchuk troops only.

The Japanese army advancing on Peking is said to have many Koreans in its ranks. The recent statement that American officers had entered the Japanese army has been refuted. It now appears General Ruggles, of the American general staff, and several other American officers, were readily permitted by the Japanese government to follow the campaign, but solely as spectators.

## PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Criminal District Judge Scott Trying to Establish One in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 8.—Judge Cunningham R. Scott of the criminal branch of the district court and a leading A. P. A., has cited Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of the Bee, to appear before him to-morrow and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court. Scott has undertaken to establish a severe press censorship with reference to reports of the routine work of his court. The Bee printed a local item reciting the manner in which Judge Scott questioned applicants for citizenship appearing before him with reference to their religious opinions, and particularly as to the relative superiority of church and the state laws. If the answers were obscure or tended to indicate preference for serving the church, certificates were refused. For this item the editor was called to time.

## Funeral of Jesse T. McClure.

GALLATIN, Mo., Oct. 8.—The remains of the murdered postoffice inspector, Jesse T. McClure, were brought here from Kansas City Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock, and, after impressive funeral ceremonies at the Methodist church, were interred in the Brown cemetery yesterday afternoon. Many friends of the deceased from various parts of the country were here to pay the last tribute of respect.

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## A SENSATION IN GERMANY.

Men of Noble Birth and Exclusive Society Charged With Gambling.

[Special Correspondence.]

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—At no time since the accession to the throne of Emperor William has there been such a rapid succession of great social scandals as since the beginning of this year, and the opening of the winter season is looked forward to with a considerable amount of trepidation, as there are many well known faces and prominent figures who will be found to have vanished from the social horizon.

We have had, first, the gambling scandal at Hanover, in which so many of the most dashing and brilliant officers of the German army were implicated, and which resulted in the dropping of a large number of more or less illustrious and aristocratic names from the roster of the army and from the invitation list of the imperial court. Following this came the disgraceful Baron von Kotze affair, which at the very moment when everybody believed it to have been entirely buried and out of sight has now cropped forth anew, the baron being once more cited to appear before the magistrates, since some of the anonymous letters which he is charged with having written contain information concerning the emperor's eldest sister, Princess Charlotte, which could not possibly have been known to any one else than the baroness, who accompanied the princess during a six months' tour in Egypt and Palestine last year. And now, as a climax to the whole matter, we have the publication of an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Goldleute," and which contains not only the names and addresses of all the known and unknown usurers to whom our golden youth have recourse for means wherewith to satisfy their tastes for extravagance and gambling, but what is far more to the point, the names and addresses of the touts, or "schleppers," of the per cent gentry.

When I inform you that the majority of these touts are men of noble birth, counts, barons and even a couple of princes being among the number; that most of them are members of our most exclusive clubs, habitués of the imperial court, and a number of them holding commissions either in the reserves or on the active list of the army, you will be able to understand the sensation created by the appearance of this pamphlet, which for the past fortnight has been the all absorbing topic of discussion. Of course we all knew that the fashionable usurers did have their agents in clubs, in society and in military circles—indeed the conviction of Count von Schleinitz and Baron von Zedlitz on charges of conspiracy and fraud some time ago had served to enlighten the public on this score—but I do not think that any one, not even the people in society, realized to what an extent the evil had grown. One thing is certain, namely, that the pamphlet will involve the disappearance from our metropolis of most of the noblemen whose names are mentioned therein, for it is evident that as soon as Emperor William returns from the autumn maneuvers he will call upon those holding officers' commissions to either clear themselves by means of legal proceedings or else to betake themselves to fields and pastures new.

A widespread impression prevails that the latter alternative will be the only one left open to them, since the charges contained in the pamphlet are of such an explicit, direct and detailed character as to preclude the possibility of their having been made by any one who was not thoroughly acquainted with all the ins and outs of this exceedingly unenviable phase of metropolitan life. In one way the emperor will be glad, as he has spared no effort during the last three years to check the extravagance of his officers, to curb their improvidence and love of display and to put a stop to their gambling, both on the turf and at the card table, for high stakes. He has even caused the commanders of the various regiments to quietly communicate to him the names of those of their subalterns most noted for their excesses in this respect, taking advantage of the information to either transfer the offenders to some other corps or else to quietly demand their resignation—as, for instance, he did in the case of Prince Charles Fuensteinberg and Prince George Radziwill.

Brugsch Pasha, who has just died here in relative obscurity, deserved better treatment on the part of his countrymen, and also of the scientific world, and his demise in comparative poverty and neglect recalls to mind the verse in Scripture about not placing one's faith in princes, for no man of his time possessed a more extensive acquaintance and friendship among the crowned heads and royal personages of the old world. He was by far the most eminent and distinguished of all Egyptologists, and there is no one who has done more than he to reveal to the people of the present day the secrets concealed throughout 30 and 40 centuries in the hieroglyphics of the monuments of ancient Egypt. A man of scrupulous honesty, I cannot help recalling to mind an anecdote which the pasha was fond of relating to me concerning his relations with old Khedive Ismail. The latter had entrusted him with the representation of Egypt at the Vienna exhibition and had confided to him a large sum of money—about \$200,000—for the purpose.

At the conclusion of the exhibition Brugsch returned to Cairo, and after receiving the khedive's congratulations for the magnificent success which he had achieved at Vienna with the Egyptian department handed back to his highness all the unspent balance, amounting to some \$40,000. Ismail gazed at him open eyed and open mouthed, almost stricken dumb with astonishment. Finally he exclaimed in a tone of scarcely veiled contempt, "Then are you, too, one of those innocent Germans!" and with that he turned his back on him, pocketing the money.

BARON SATON.